

## HOLLAND WILL ACQUIESCE

If Allies Insist on Surrender of Ex-Kaiser and His Oldest Son

### BUT FIRST PROPOSES LIFE INTERNMENT

Holland May Have to Cede Territory for Letting German Troops Pass Over

London, Dec. 7.—If the allies insist upon the delivery of the former German emperor and crown prince to an international court of justice, Holland will yield, but will first urge that the allies content themselves with an undertaking by Holland to intern them for life in one of the Dutch colonies, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Express.

Holland, it is understood, will suggest that Herr Hohenzollern and his son be placed on an island in either the East or West Indies, where he will be guarded by a Dutch fleet.

It is also anticipated that Holland will be asked for compensation for permitting a violation of her neutrality by allowing German troops to pass through the province of Limburg on their retreat from Belgium, and receiving German ships from Antwerp. This compensation possibly may be the cession of certain territory along the Belgian frontier owned by Holland since 1839. Perhaps the southern part of Dutch Limburg will be demanded. The population of this region is principally Belgian.

### REACHING OUT TO AUSTRALIA.

French Trade Is Planning on a Closer Association.

Sydney, Australia, Dec. 7 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—When the French mission headed by General Paul Pau, which is now touring Australia, returns home it will urge the government to appoint trade commissioners to improve the commercial relations between France and Australia. Dr. Siegfried and M. Motte, members of the mission, have been very actively engaged in Sydney and Melbourne in conferring with commercial interests and governmental departments with this end in view. Addressing the Commercial Travelers' association in Sydney early in October, M. Motte said that the Germans had robbed northern France of \$100,000,000 worth of wool and woolen goods, machinery, leather, copper and other things and he added: "It will take us some time to reorganize, and we want support in order to enable us to rebuild trade before Germany can find her place again."

Subsequently at a dinner given to the mission by the commonwealth government in Parliament house, Melbourne, the acting prime minister, William A. Watt, said: "For four years prior to the war Australia imported from France a yearly average of \$10,000,000 worth of goods; while we say it with shame, during the same period our yearly average with Germany was \$32,000,000. Now we have learned that it is better to do business with civilized and friendly people. If Australia can by the effects of the government and Parliament put France in the position that Germany formerly was in, the government and Parliament will do so with pleasure. We recognize that France deserves special consideration amongst all the allies."

Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing, before the war, were the chief French manufacturing centers. German invasion and occupation ruined them, plunder and destruction being the enemy's policy. The French government, however, has been for some time preparing for the reconquest of the wool districts, and it is expected that now the factories will be speedily rebuilt and the large consignments of American machinery imported will be installed.

### FIFTY INSTITUTIONS.

Were Represented at Engineering Convention in Cambridge, Mass.

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 6.—Fifty educational institutions were represented at the convention of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering, which opened today at the Massachusetts institute of technology, with members of the British educational mission as guests. The immediate necessity for instruction of engineering both here and abroad was emphasized by speakers.

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### WILSON FAVORS EARLY WORK ON HIGHWAYS

Secretary of War Baker Also Writes to Secretary of Agriculture in Favor of Early Resumption.

President Wilson favors the earliest possible resumption and extension of highway construction under the federal aid road act and has written Secretary of Agriculture Houston to that effect. The secretary of war also has written the secretary of agriculture in favor of highway work.

The president's letter follows:

"My Dear Secretary: I heartily agree with you that it would be in the public interest to resume in full measure the highway construction operations under the federal aid road act, and to do so as speedily as possible. I understand the necessity which existed for their contraction during the stress through which we have been passing, but that obstacle is now removed. I believe that it would be highly desirable to have an additional appropriation made available to the department of agriculture, to be used in conjunction, if possible, with any surplus state and community funds, in order that these operations may be extended. It is important not only to develop good highways throughout the country as quickly as possible, but it is also at this time especially advisable to resume and extend all such essential public works, with a view to furnishing employment for laborers who may be seeking new tasks during the period of readjustment. Knowing that the department of agriculture and the state highway authorities in each state have been carefully working out road systems and developing plans and specifications, I have no doubt that all activities in this field can be vigorously conducted through these two sets of existing agencies, acting in full accord."

Woodrow Wilson.

The following letter has been received from Secretary of War Baker:

"My Dear Secretary: I am in full agreement with your view that there should not only be a prompt resumption of road construction under the federal aid road act, and under such further authority as may exist for separate state action, but also that additional funds should be made available to your department for the extension of such work. The war department, as you know, detailed one of its officers to serve with your bureau of public roads in its consideration of highways which might have a value for military purposes, and I shall be glad to have the closest possible co-operation continue as the work enlarges."

Newton D. Baker.

## WILSON'S GUARD CRACK TROOPS

French Soldiery Is Already Chosen for the Post of Honor

### OTHER PLANS ARE BEING WORKED OUT

Pres. Poincare Will Probably Give a Luncheon on December 14

Paris, Dec. 7.—The program for President Wilson's visit here is not yet fully settled, according to Marcel Hutin of the Echo de Paris. He says, however, that the crack troops, forming the guard of honor already have been selected. It is probable that President Poincare will give a luncheon for Mr. and Mrs. Wilson on Saturday, Dec. 14, the day they arrive in Paris.

The socialist organ, Humanite, announces that a special edition will be issued the day President Wilson arrives and urges socialist and labor organizations to spread the edition.

"By giving this special number wide circulation," it says, "our friends may be certain they are doing good propaganda work against the imperialistic passions of the present hour and for a just and final peace."

### DYING BY THOUSANDS.

Middle-Class People of Petrograd Barred from Public Eating-Houses.

Stockholm, Thursday, Dec. 5 (by the Associated Press).—Fugitives from Russia who have reached here say the famine in Petrograd is terrible. Herring is the only food obtainable and sell for five rubles each. All middle-class elements are excluded from public eating houses and are dying of starvation by thousands.

Of a normal population of two millions, only half a million is left in Petrograd. The city looks deserted. Half of all the flats are occupied by Red Guards and their families. Hotels, restaurants, cafes and offices are closed. The houses of the middle classes are deserted, their furniture stolen and windows smashed.

Many widely known persons have been shot or have starved to death recently. Rumors of approaching engine intervention have increased bolshevistic hatred and resulted in frenzied persecution of the middle-class elements. There is great nervousness in the neutral legations. The Polish legation has been looted while the Swiss legation has been entered forcibly. The personnel of this legation has left Petrograd.

### Two-Cent Postage Again.

If the proclaimed plans of the Senate finance committee prevail, we shall go back to two cent postage on July 1. This is welcome news. It will put an end to ceaseless bicker as between the local and general rates, particularly in forwarding mislaid letters.

Moreover, two cents is quite enough. On the average weight of letters and postal cards, that means about 83 cents a pound. For the average haul of a piece of first-class mail a passenger riding on the same train would be paying on his weight not over one cent a pound. Of course, the factors of collection and distribution come in, too, but in view of the nation-wide monopoly it is exceedingly profitable business at two cents an ounce and fraction thereof. Compared with the opportunity which such a rate gives the Standard Oil company looks like a piker.

Of even greater interest, perhaps, is the promised abolition of the zone system on newspapers and magazines. This has led to endless confusion and bother, and to small resulting revenue. It, besides, threatened to provincialize the American people by limiting them to publications of local origin. Happily, the committee purpose not to ask us to wait till July 1 for this relief, but to make the change date from the passage of the act.—Boston Herald.

### Boarding-House Style.

"Neurasthenia," said Mrs. Biggins to her cook, "I think we will have some chicken croquettes to-day out of that left over pork and calves' liver." "Yes'm," said Neurasthenia, called Teeny for short, "an' we got a little brew dressin' that went with the pork, mum. Shall I make some applesauce outa' it, mum?" —Richmond Times Dispatch.



## Treat your beauty fairly—keep your skin clear with Resinol

No matter how pretty your features are, you cannot be truly attractive with a red, rough, pimply complexion. But Resinol Ointment, aided by Resinol Soap, will usually make poor skins clear, fresh and charming. Resinol Ointment contains nothing to injure the tenderest skin, and is so nearly flesh-colored it can be used on exposed surfaces without attracting attention. Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are sold by all druggists. Why not try them?

### RAILROAD MEN TAUGHT WILL RECEIVE JUSTICE

That, According to W. S. Carter, Director of the Division of Labor of the Railroad Administration, Is One Result of Government Control.

New York, Dec. 7.—Establishment of permanent wage rates for the 2,000,000 railway workers of the United States, to continue after the cost of living has decreased is the aim of the United States railroad administration, according to W. S. Carter, director of the division of labor, who spoke here to-day on "The Effect of Federal Control on Railway Labor," before the Academy of Political Science.

Mr. Carter, in his address, in which he outlined what Director General McAdoo had accomplished for railway workers during the past 12 months of federal control, and in making note of the fact that under the existing congressional act the lines will pass back to private control on or before 21 months after the declaration of peace, expressed the hope "that the rights and aspirations of labor in the operation of the railroads will receive due consideration if Congress decides to enact additional legislation affecting them."

"The government," said Mr. Carter, took over the railroads with a majority of employees mentally depressed and educated by experience to believe in the theory of the strike and it has taken time and patience to convince them that "under federal control justice will prevail, without strike or threats of strike." This change of attitude on the part of the workers, the speaker said, was due in no small measure to the organization by Mr. McAdoo of railway boards of adjustment composed of an equal representation selected by the labor unions and the regional directors of the United States railroad administration.

"It was with the belief," declared Mr. Carter, "that deadlocks were inevitable that some railroad men of long experience, both officials and employees, doubted the practicability of the plan but their experience has not produced a single failure of these boards of adjustment to reach decisions acceptable to both sides. The determination of the members of these boards to be fair has made deadlocks avoidable."

"Back of that, the chief executives of the employees' organizations are deserving of much of the credit for success. For they have said, in effect, to their respective representatives whom they have selected for these adjustment boards: 'You are no longer an advocate. You are now a judge.'"

Standardization of wages and working conditions of railway employees, Mr. Carter believed, would prove to be the most pronounced effect of federal control. By it the old system of "district wage movements" whereby workers in the west, for instance, obtained better terms than those in the east, would be done away with and the desire of many employees that all workers should be paid the same wages for the same work probably would come into vogue. Notwithstanding the advance in the cost of living, the speaker stated, certain classes of railroad men have remained true to their hope of wage standardization.

While the complete harmonization of labor has not yet been achieved by the United States railroad administration, Mr. Carter said, "the director general has ordered the board of railroad wages and working conditions to make further investigations so that all may know they will have a 'square deal.'"

In conclusion, the speaker referred to the recognition of the eight-hour day by Mr. McAdoo and said it had marked a great advance in nullifying discontent and unrest. "Anarchy is the natural child of tyranny," he said, "although 'tis true, that no tyrant confesses his part. Hence, no railroad employee had yet become a bolshevik but the levity was there, unwittingly implanted by those whose selfish interests had blinded them to the destructive agency of their own creation."

### PROTECT THE FORESTS.

More Effective Measures Urged By Secretary of Agriculture.

Provisions for pushing more rapidly the improvement work in the forests of the United States, for a greater number of forest guards, and for earlier organization each fire season of the protective system are advocated by the secretary of agriculture in his annual report. Protection of the forests during the season of 1918 proved an exceptionally difficult task, says the secretary. An unusual strain was imposed on an organization somewhat depleted in numbers and much weakened by the loss of many of its most experienced men. Added to this was the difficulty of securing good men for temporary appointment as guards during the fire season, and parties of men for fighting large fires. An unusually early and severe dry season caused the outbreak of serious fires before the summer protective organization was fully ready.

Some embarrassment in meeting the situation, the report comments, was caused by the failure of the annual appropriation act to pass Congress until after the fire season was virtually over. Relief was furnished by the president, who placed \$1,000,000 at the secretary's disposal as a loan from the president's emergency fund. It may be necessary, the secretary says, to seek from Congress again a deficiency appropriation of \$750,000.

## GERMANS CALL WILSON FRIEND

But Fear That He Won't Be Able to Put His Ideas Through

### SCAN HIS MESSAGE FOR ENCOURAGEMENT

Some Newspapers Are Inclined to Think He Will Not Be Dominant Figure

Berlin, Friday, Dec. 6 (via Copenhagen).—The summary of the address delivered by President Wilson before Congress last Monday, which has reached here is presumably inadequate and hence there has been little comment on it in the newspapers. Germans seek vainly for comfort in the message and in Mr. Wilson's program, in which it is supposed that America and the allies have pledged themselves that Germany will have only a shadowy existence at the peace conference.

A large majority of Germans believe in President Wilson's good intentions and all their hopes are centered in him, but there is a general fear which amounts almost to a settled belief that he will be unable to force his program through. The Zeitung Am Mittag says: "It is almost unimaginable optimism for one to hope that Wilson's intervention will mitigate the destructive conditions of peace."

Other comment seems to recognize that President Wilson may not be the dominating figure that Germans have expected. Some papers declare he is approved of "America's imperialistic naval policy" and has failed to check the entente's "piratical economic plans."

### PERSONAL-CREDIT UNIONS.

Are Advocated for the Benefit of the Farmers.

A system of personal-credit unions, especially for the benefit of farmers whose financial circumstances and scale of operations make it difficult for them to secure accommodations through ordinary channels, is recommended in the annual report of the secretary of agriculture.

"The men I have especially in mind," says the secretary, "are those whose operations are on a small scale and who are not, in most cases, intimately in touch with banking machinery, who know too little about financial operations and whose cases usually do not receive the affirmative attention and sympathy of the banker. Such farmers would be much benefited by a membership in co-operative credit associations or unions."

"Of course, there are still other farmers whose standards of living and productive ability are low, who usually cultivate the less satisfactory lands, who might not be received for the present into such associations. This class peculiarly excites interest and sympathy, but it is difficult to see how immediately any concrete financial arrangement will reach it. The great things that can be done for this element of our farming population are the things that agricultural agencies are doing for all classes but must do for it with peculiar zeal. The approach to the solution of its difficulty is an educational one, involving better farming, marketing, schools, health arrangements, and more sympathetic aid from the merchant and the banker. If the business men of the towns and cities primarily dependent on the rural districts realize that the salvation of their communities depends on the development of the back country and will give their organizing ability to the solution of the problem in support of the plans of the organized agricultural agencies responsible for leadership much headway will be made."

"The foundation for effective work in this direction is the successful promotion of co-operative association among farmers, not only for better finance but also for better production, distribution, and higher living conditions. These activities are of primary importance. At the same time, it is recognized that such co-operation can not be forced upon a community, but must be a growth resulting from the volunteer, intelligent effort of the farmers themselves."

The conclusion up to the present, says the secretary, seems to be that the field is one primarily for the states to occupy through sound legislation. Under laws adopted in five states 125 personal-credit associations have been organized but the larger percentage of them have been formed by wage earners in urban centers.

"The attempt to develop strictly rural credit bodies has met with somewhat more success in North Carolina than elsewhere," the report states. "In this state the work of promoting and supervising such organizations was placed in charge of an official in the division of markets and rural organization of the state college of agriculture. The law of this state was enacted in 1915, and at present 18 credit unions, all of them rural, are in operation. It is noteworthy that the North Carolina law makes special provision for educational and demonstrational activities."

### Might Have Saved It.

"Pat, here's the dollar I borrowed of ye last week."

"Bedad, Mike, I'd forgot all about it."

"Och, why the devil didn't ye say so?" —Boston Transcript.

### SAVE MEAT

by serving more stuffing when you serve roast meats, poultry, fish and game.

If this dressing is flavored with Bell's Seasoning it adds to the pleasure of the meal.

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## PE-RU-NA will Increase Your Power of Resistance to the Disease.

It is when the body is weakened by overwork, worry or disease and the powers of resistance are at a low ebb that one may become an easy victim of pneumonia. An inflammation and congestion of the mucous membranes, whether from coughs, colds, catarrh, grip or Spanish influenza, then renders an attack of the pneumonia germ exceedingly dangerous.

Precautionary measures now may save you a severe illness later. To keep the mucous linings healthy by relieving coughs, colds, catarrh and catarrhal conditions in the head, throat, stomach, bowels or other organs, Dr. Hartman's World Famous Peruna is recommended.

Don't be careless. Take heed from the experience of Mrs. P. S. Skinner, box 261, Tobia, Nebraska. A letter written by her in August of 1918, reads:

"I keep Peruna in the house all the time for coughs, colds and pains in the chest. I had pneumonia two years ago last winter, and I now use Peruna to keep from taking it again. I find it great."

Dr. Hartman began prescribing Peruna forty-five years ago. It is not new, untried or an experiment. Through its aid to digestion and assistance in elimination, Peruna insures a rich blood supply which exerts a healing influence upon the mucous membranes, tones up the entire system and increases your powers of resistance. Peruna is a good medicine in the family at any time and especially so right now.

### BUY PERUNA TO-DAY AND BE SAFE.

Tablet or Liquid Form. Sold Everywhere.

## Topics of the Home and Household.

Teapots that are made of metal, if unused for some time, will often give a musty flavor to the tea when next used. This may be prevented by placing a lump of sugar in the teapot before putting it away.

### Victory Pancakes.

Mrs. Jennie H. Bond of Groton desires to pass on to others through this column a rule for Victory pancakes, which she has found to be very nice. The column is open to any who wish contribute recipes that they have tried and are willing to share with Times readers.

Victory Pancakes—1 cup white corn flour, 1/2 cup bread flour, 2-3 cup butter, 1 spoonful of sugar, 1 teaspoonful baking powder, 1/2 teaspoonful soda and salt to taste. Mix so it will drop off the spoon.

This rule requires no eggs nor shortening and is excellent. Try it.

### Unusual Cranberry Recipes.

Most of us are accustomed to use cranberries chiefly for a sauce or jelly. These rather unusual recipes are from the United States food administration.

Cranberry Jelly Dessert—2 1/2 tablespoons gelatin, 1/2 cup boiling water, 1/4 cup cold water, 1 1/2 cups cranberry juice, 1 cup sugar or half sugar and half orange juice, 1 tablespoon lemon juice. Soak gelatin in 3 tablespoons of cold water. When soft add boiling water and other ingredients. Strain and turn into a mold and chill. Serve with cream.

Cranberry Snow Pudding—Use plain cranberry jelly given above. When it begins to stiffen beat with Dover egg beat-

er until frothy. Add 2 or 3 stiffly beaten eggs, whites and continue whipping until mixture holds its shape. Turn into molds and chill. Serve with custard sauce.

Cranberry Pudding—1 pint milk, 3 tablespoons cornstarch, 1/4 cup sugar, 1 cup chopped cranberries, 1/2 cup coconut or nuts. Moisten corn starch with a little cold milk. Add to remainder heated in double boiler. Add sugar, chopped cranberries, and coconut. Cook until thickened and turn into molds.

Cranberry Apple Pudding—3/4 cup rice, 3 cups water, 3 large apples, 1 cup cranberries, 1-3 cup sugar, 2 tablespoons raisins. Steam the rice until soft in a double boiler. Grease a pan and line it with cooked rice, reserving some for the top. Peel and core the apples and cut the cranberries in halves. Cut the apples into thin slices. Mix the two fruits together and fill the pan, putting a layer of fruit and then a layer of sugar. Cover the top with a layer of rice. Put on a greased paper and steam for one-half to three-fourths hour until the fruit is quite cooked. Turn out onto a hot dish and serve with custard sauce.

Cranberry Pudding Sauce—1 cup cranberry juice, 1/2 cup sugar, 1/4 cup water, 2 tablespoons flour, 1 1/2 tablespoons lemon juice. Mix flour with cold water. Add to juice and sugar and bring to a boil, cook 5 minutes; stir constantly. Add lemon juice and serve hot. Use on vanilla cornstarch or steamed puddings.

Dried Cranberries—Cranberries may be dried to extend their season. They are valuable in giving color to sauces and desserts. Add a few to puddings and sauces to improve flavor and color.

Candied Cranberries—1 cup cranberries, 1/2 cup syrup or 1/2 cup sugar boiled with 1/2 tablespoons of water to make syrup. Choose large red cranberries and prick each one 3 or 4 times. Drop them carefully into the boiling syrup and allow to stand overnight. Reheat and allow them to stand another night if possible. Then while hot, remove the berries from the syrup and drop on well oiled paper or plate to dry. These may be used in the place of candied cherries for decorations.

Dorothy Dexter.

## How Gray's Syrup Breaks Your Cough

In breaking up your cough and correcting the accompanying ailments, you will find that Gray's Syrup brings prompt relief in three distinct ways.

First—Immediately on taking Gray's Syrup the dry, inflammatory condition of the throat is eased. Swallowing becomes less difficult and the throat performs its natural functions in comfort.

Second—no matter how tight and dry a cough is, Gray's Syrup loosens it up. The cough rapidly diminishes under consistent treatment and does not again become distressing enough to continue to strain the throat and lung muscles.

Third—the phlegm which collects on the affected parts and clogs the tubes is quickly raised. The healing and soothing influence of Gray's Syrup coming into direct contact with the affected parts brings them back to their normal condition.

The Large Size Is More Practical For You

## GRAY'S SYRUP of RED SPRUCE GUM

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## Cold Weather Necessities

For this week we are giving the public an unusual opportunity to secure their Winter Gloves, Sweaters, Caps, etc., at greatly reduced prices:

Men's Winter Mittens—\$1.00 grade, 75c; 85c grade, 63c; 60c grade 49c.  
Children's 15c Mittens and Gloves ..... 10c  
Men's Unlined Gloves—\$1.00 grade for ..... 85c  
Winter Caps that were \$1.25, 98c; 75c grade for ..... 59c  
Children's Sweaters—\$1.25 grade at 98c; \$1.50 grade at 1.23  
Don't forget, this week only. Don't neglect, cold weather is ahead.

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# Grape-Nuts

A cereal blend of wheat  
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A dish that tastes like  
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Needs No Sugar